



SPECIAL COMMUNIQUÉ ON PARAGUAY - LANDLOCKED DEVELOPING COUNTRY

1. The Heads of State and Government of Latin America and the Caribbean, gathered in Caracas, Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela, on 3rd December 2011, within the framework of the Summit of the Community of Latin American and Caribbean States (CELAC):

- Reaffirmed the need to promote growth and development of the Member States of CELAC and to reduce existing disparities. In this context, they expressed the need to make progress in the mechanisms, and in the adoption of effective measures to overcome the needs and difficulties faced by Paraguay, as a landlocked developing country. This is widely recognized and supported, among other international instruments by:
 - Article 125 of the Convention on the Law of the Sea;
 - article 5 of the GATT 94;



- article 35 of the Doha Ministerial Declaration;
 - CMC Decision 33/07 and;
 - Decision CMC 19/11 “Freedom of Transit”;
 - The following Resolutions approved by the United Nations General Assembly: 55/2. Millennium Declaration; 56/180;
 - Specific actions related to particular needs and problems faced by landlocked developing countries;
 - Joint Communiqué of the States Parties of Mercosur and Partner States of June 29th, 2011;
 - Twenty-first Ibero-American Summit-Asunción Declaration October 29th 2011.
2. In this regard, “they recognized the special situation of the Republic of Paraguay as a landlocked developing country and committed to give all necessary support, with the aim of overcoming its vulnerabilities and specific problems arising from its condition, facilitating free transit, in accordance with the provisions of United Nations General Assembly Resolution No. 63/2, the final document of the midterm review of the Almaty Programme of Action: “Attention to the



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special needs of landlocked developing countries within a new world framework for cooperation in the field of transit transport for the benefit of landlocked developing and transit countries, and in the field of fundamental transit policy issues”; and in accordance with the applicable regulations of international law, international conventions and current bilateral agreements.